JOURNAL
OF THE

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS ASSOCIATION

MADRAS

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23 JUN 1962
MADRAS

Editor:
SHRI R. GANESAN

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Vol. I   JANUARY 1962   No. 4

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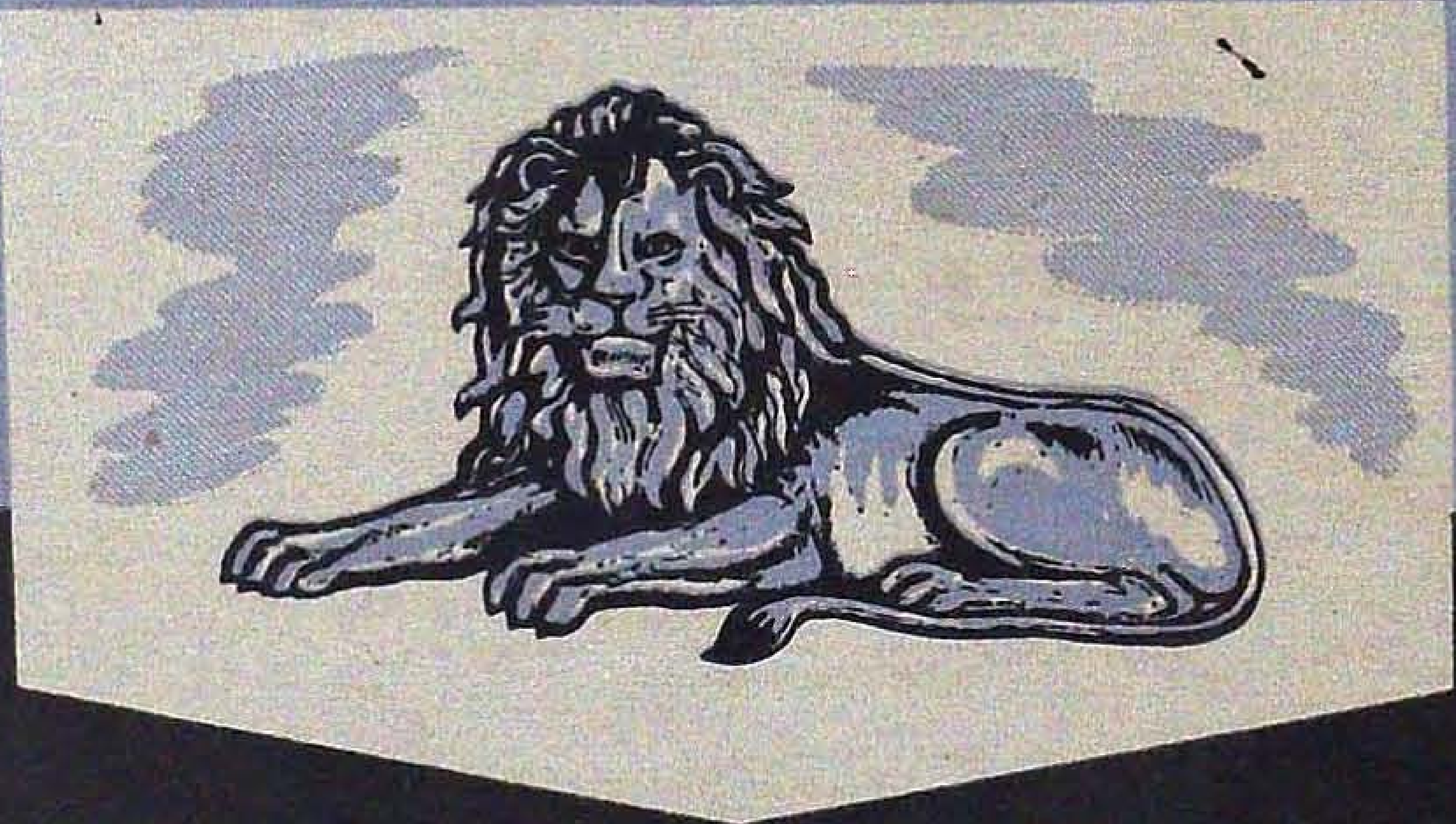

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THE

Journal of the Chemists and Druggists' Association

MADRAS-3

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ASSOCIATION

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SHRI R. GANESAN

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„ G. K. SANKER
„ G. CHUNNILAL PORWAL
„ G SRIRAMULU, M.A.

Vol. I **JANUARY 1962** **No. 4**

Industry and Trade—Their Problems

In our last issue (December 1961), we discussed about the difficulties encountered by the medium and small manufacturers who have to compete with collaborated big firms or foreign firms. It is a wise and practical idea of the Government to establish four units for the manufacture of drugs, pharmaceuticals and allied products in the Public Sector with Russian aid. It is necessary to have the basic raw materials manufactured here to increase the tempo of industrial development in the country, more so in the pharmarceutical field. In the private sector, big firms in U. K., America and West Germany are having arrangements with big Indian firms. Hence, it is with justifiable confidence, when we say that all the requirements for Drug Industry can be met before the end of the Third Five Year Plan period.

The other sections concerning Drug Trade are:—

(*a*) DISTRIBUTORS

(*b*) IMPORTERS

(*c*) WHOLESALERS and

(*d*) RETAILERS.

Next to manufacturers, in the order of continuity, the three sections *viz.* Distributors, Importers and Wholesalers, come into the picture. The problems of the Retailers

Views expressed in the Journal are not necessarily the views of the Association.

—EDITOR.

who are the most harassed in Trade, and who number the largest, will be discussed in the next issue.

The number of Distributors are not many. This field is covered by the manufacturers direct by having branches or through mostly wholesalers, who work on commission.

IMPORTERS

This class of people is getting less in view of the restricted imports due to the growth of Industries, and also due to the shortage in Foreign Exchange. It is heartening that some of them are gradually getting into the field of manufacture. Due to the lower quota of imports, most of the Importers are effecting sales of their imports, of scarce items at exorbitant prices. Moreover a large section of importers are trading on licences. No encouragement should be given to these people. Most of the importers are also wholesalers; but very few are retailers. It will be practical and wise on the part of the importers to enter the field of manufacture whenever possible and take to wholesale trade leaving the import business. It is almost certain that during the subsequent plans, this section will be paid little attention both by the industry and Government.

WHOLESALERS

The Drug trade mainly consists of wholesalers and retailers. The control of the trade is in the hands of the wholesalers and in most cases they are in a position to stipulate terms to manufacturers and retailers. Due to very keen competition among them and due to the large turnover, they are content to have a low margin in competitive products but make a large margin in life saving costly products, which are scarce items.

It is time that the pharmaceutical trade in India follows the example of the Chemists in U.K. It is necessary that a high level conference is convened by the Ministry of Health with the representatives of Associations of manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and retailers to formulate a long range policy regarding the relationship of the wholesale and retail trade. Otherwise there will not be proper understanding between them with the result that the retailers will gradually lose ground. About 75% of the wholesale trade is centred in Bombay City. Except in Madras State and some other States the wholesalers do not interest themselves in the retail trade. States like Madras wherein wholesalers also deal in retail, the position of the retailers, is very difficult and in such places, they are not able to make both ends meet. It is time that sufficient thought is exercised on this important matter and healthy conventions established.

(*To be concluded in the next issue*)

—★—

Drugs Trade & Surgical Goods

BY

N. J. BOLE,

Hon. Secretary, All India Federation of Chemists & Druggists.

The chemist's shop is a vital institution, for it caters to the essential requirements of the neighbourhood—through direct over-the-counter sales to consumers as well as by meeting the needs of the doctors, which again are based on requirements for the community's benefit. Thus, his stock of goods may range from packets of Epsom Salt to the latest in anti-biotics, in addition to the countless other items of toiletry, perfumeries, etc.

But it is surgical goods which must occupy always a place of importance, next only to medicinal goods, in any chemist's shop.

Whilst it is granted that special surgical instruments, like those required for an operation theatre, must be the concern of exclusive surgical stores, it is the chemists who cater to the day-to-day needs of an area—for the various surgical lines required by the medical profession and the public alike.

Fast Selling Items

The chemist, and particularly the Mofussil chemist, should therefore list items such as hypodermic syringes and needles, surgical dressings, dispensing sundries, diagnostics like stethoscopes, thermometers, etc., first aid kits, urine test outfits and accessories, surgical instruments used in minor surgery, enamel, rubberware and other sick-room requisites as among the best fast-selling items. Besides, no chemist, particularly in the Mofussil, should be without a couple of oxygen cylinders with their accessories, to complete his range of popular surgical supplies.

Investment Required

This brings us to the important question of finance which a chemist would be required to invest in surgical goods. In a city like Bombay, where facilities of spot purchase are plenty, the investment required is far less in relation to the annual turnover. But where such facilities do not exist, the stocks have to be maintained for regular and even anticipated demands, and the investment-ratio is naturally higher in such cases. I would venture to say that an initial investment of Rs. 3,000 in a town, say with a population of 25,000, would suffice—depending later on the investor's activities in the surrounding area. Relatively speaking, a regular investment of 25% of his annual turnover would be necessary, again depending upon the purchasing arrangements he has made.

Selection of Stocks

The chemist has to plan his purchases carefully, commensurate with the estimated consumption in the area he serves. His purchases should be judicious, at regular intervals and never of a speculative nature, because obsolete models would be a dead stock on him. Rubber-articles, always in danger of perishing with flux of time, and unsold goods would not be taken back.

The chemist, moreover, has no reason to be an impatient buyer either. He does not have to hurry to complete the figure of his annual contract since there is no slab-system of discount as is customary with the pharmaceutical trade. Usually, wholesale prices are quoted in the main marketing centres like Bombay. But where the discount-system prevails, it ranges from 10% to 20% depending on the nature of the articles, although, mostly, it remains fixed at 10%. As far as the surgical side of his business is concerned, therefore, the chemist has a dependable and, in any case, a much less susceptible market for purchase. He has comparatively more chances to replenish his stocks at normal conditions and has, therefore, no reason to indulge in speculative buying.

Sales Turnover

The biggest buyers of surgical goods are, of course, the hospitals, but they are more or less beyond the orbit of an average chemist. For hospital purchases are regulated by the tender-system, and mostly come direct from big surgical houses if not from the Government Medical Stores. The chemist's regular custom in surgical goods, therefore, comes from practitioners, local dispensaries, occasionally the hospitals, and direct from the regular customers. A watchful eye on their requirements, therefore, would help to increase the turnover of the chemist in this branch of his trade. This could be estimated in the neighbourhood of 20% of his total turnover, with due attention paid to it.

It can, in fact, be safely said also that new customers for all lines in the shop could be gained by initially drawing them there for their requirements of surgical goods.

A last word to the chemist. Unlike scents and perfumes, surgical goods are purchased only when necessary. All the same, their display should not find a less important place in shop-display. Prominent display would draw attention to the fact that you stock this line.

Regular maintenance of stocks and attention to quality, service and salesmanship are the cardinals no less to the surgical trade, than to any other business.

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A country-man wandered into a drugstore and asked for a small tube of tooth paste. The druggist branded him a package marked 'Large'. "I am afraid you did not understand", the customer said, "I asked for a small tube."

"That is right, Sir", was the answer, "it comes in three sizes—Large—Giant and Economy. I gave you the small size—Large."

Seventh Drugs Conference

HELD AT BOMBAY ON 20—1—1962.

The Seventh Drugs Conference was held under the Chairmanship of Sri B. R. Tandon, I.C.S., Secretary, Union Health Ministry, at 'Sachivalaya' Government Secretariat, Bombay, at 10 a.m. on Saturday the 20th January 1962. Lt. Col. V. Srinivasan, Director General of Health Services, Sri S. K. Borkar, Drugs Controller (India), Sri P. S. Ramachandran, Dy. Drugs Controller (India) and other officials of the Ministry of Health and Drug Controllers and Drugs Inspectors of most of the States attended the Conference. Representation has been given to most of the recognised Associations connected with the manufacture and Import of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals and Wholesale and Retail Drug Trade.

The Government Members were about 30 in number and representatives of Associations numbered about 50. The All India Federation of Chemists and Druggists' was represented by Messrs: P. Chattopadhyay from Calcutta, R. Ganesan from Madras, Chandulal Premchand from Ahmedabad, and N. J. Bole from Bombay. The Chemists and Druggists' Association, Madras was represented by Sri G. K. Sanker, and Sri G. Sriramulu, M.A., President and General Secretary respectively of the Association. The Conference commenced at 10 a.m. and came to a close at 4-15 p.m. The Conference was very impressive this time. The Chairman afforded special opportunities to all the Associations to ventilate their grievances and put forth their suggestions for remedying the defects.

Before proceeding with the Agenda, the Chairman first of all permitted the representatives of the various Associations to say in brief about the items not included in the Agenda. The points made out can be summarised as follows:—

(1) On behalf of the manufacturers it was contended that there was no uniform procedure and every State Controller used his discretion in the interpretation of the Drugs Act and Rules.

(2) On behalf of the Federation it was pointed out that much harassment is felt by many dealers in some of the States due to the attitude of some Drugs Inspectors.

(3) On behalf of the retailers, Sri Sharma emphasised that in spite of all their requests and representations, some of the Drug Controllers and Drugs Inspectors do not view the problems in the proper way and they treat the retailers with scant respect.

(4) Sri Ganesan requested the Chairman to see that implementation of decisions or suggestions made during the previous Conferences is accelerated. It is distressing that suggestions are carried out at Snail's pace. All representatives of the Associations fully endorsed this view.

(5) It was gratifying to get an assurance from the Chairman that steps would be taken to accelerate the pace of implementing the suggestions made during all these Drugs Conferences. In fact he mentioned that it was his desire that before the Eighth Drugs Conference to be convened in July or August 1962, decisions would be taken on most of the pressing and urgent points.

* * *

Some of the Important Point Discussed at the Conference

Sponsored by the All India Federation of Chemists and Druggists and All India Manufacturers' Organisation.

1. *Warranty.*—On behalf of the Manufacturers it was contended that no warranty is necessary as the conditions laid down by the Drugs Act and Rules cover the same. It was mentioned by one Member that the Sale of Goods Act covers Warranty for Pharmaceutical goods also. The wholesalers contended that the warranty should be given only by the manufacturer, and the wholesaler should not be asked to issue any Warranty or take responsibility for the same.

The Retailers contended that often they have to get their requirements from Wholesalers and as such the wholesalers should be persuaded to give warranty in any form *viz.* at the reverse of the Bill etc. Sri Ganesan suggested that the wholesalers could include in their Cash Bills Columns for Batch No. etc. and on the reverse side of the bill an endorsement could be made mentioning the warranty issued by the Manufacturer. The contention of the Retailers was that at no stage they should be harassed by the Officials.

Since divergent opinions were expressed by each section, the Chairman assured the Conference that the Government will think over the matter and give its dicision early.

Sponsored by the Delhi State Chemists' Association, Delhi

2. *Maintenance of Records under rule 65 (4)*—Ad-hoc *Committee's recommendation to substitute cash memos and issue of duplicates to parties-originals to be retained for records.*

Sri Ganesan expressed surprise at the eccentric suggestion made by the *Ad hoc* Committee to retain the original and Issue the duplicates to Customers. Nowhere in the world such a procedure was adopted, he said, and it is not worthwhile to further spend time on this point. He suggested that the Registers should be done away with. The cash bills should be prepared in the prescribed form in duplicate using double sided Carbons. The originals should be issued to Customers and the copies to be retained by the Sellers for record. There was unanimity in this view from all the Associations' representatives. Sri Borkar informed the House that the views of the Government will be published in the course of a month or two for being reconsidered by all sections in the country to enable the Government to get their views and to take a decision on the subject; and this will be taken at the next Conference.

Sponsored by the Madras Chemists and Druggists' Association

Registration of persons qualified under rule 65 (15) (C) of the Drugs Rules as Pharmacists under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act as amended recently.

It was pointed out by Messrs G. K. Sanker and R. Ganesan, representatives of the Association that there are several persons who have already been qualified by the State Drugs Controller concerned as competent persons under the provisions of rule 65 (15) (C) of the Drugs Rules, and Drugs licences are also being issued by the Drugs Control Administration recognising and mentioning the names of these persons on the licences as qualified persons as per conditions of licences. Nevertheless, because of certain technicalities in the provisions of the Pharmacy Act these people are refused registration despite their long experience in the trade and knowledge of dispensing and despite repeated representations of numerous Drug Trade Associations in the Country. This question has been repeatedly brought before the Drugs Conferences since 1957, and yet the fate of these large number of experienced persons was still hanging fire.

Sri Sarma of the Bombay Retail Dispensing Association and Sri G. V. Muthuswamy Chetty of Madurai Chemists and Druggists' Association strongly supported the cause of these persons and deplored that the amendment to the Pharmacy Act brought in 1959 as a result of strong representations could not solve this problem and the matter should be considered very urgently and sympathetically and necessary remedial measures brought into force at once.

Fourteenth Indian Pharmaceutical Congress - Puri

BY

Shri K. S. SRINIVASA VARADAN, M.A., M.SC., A.R.I.C.,

Professor of Pharmaceutics and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Madras Medical College, and Outgoing Vice-President of the Indian Pharmaceutical Association and President of the State Branch of the Indian Pharmaceutical Association, Madras.

The Indian Pharmaceutical Congress is an annual Conference sponsored jointly by the Indian Pharmaceutical Association, The All India Pharmacists' Union, All India Chemists and Druggists' Federation, Indian Chemical Manufacturer's Association and Pharmaceutical and allied manufacturers' Distributor's Association Limited. It is held at different places of India and is being attended by hundreds of delegates representing Governments (States and Central) Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, Educational Institutions catering to the Pharmacy Courses and members practising the profession of Pharmacy. The venue of the Conference is usually selected to be as close as possible to that where the Indian Science Congress is being held so that the delegates may attend both the Sessions and this is also facilitated by holding the Congress a few days before and after the Session of the Indian Science Congress.

This years' Pharmaceutical Congress is an unique one for a variety of reasons. First and foremost, the venue of the Congress *viz.* Puri is one of the four important pilgrim centres for Hindus and it was no wonder that many of the delegates were accompanied by their families. Besides, it is one of the tourist centres as the place is near to Konark and Bhuvaneswar. Secondly, the programme of the Congress included also the presentation of the Second Squibb Award, and the recipient Dr. S. Mukerjee, was also the President of both the Indian Pharmaceutical Congress and the Indian Science Congress.

Usually the venues selected will be centres of Pharmacy Education or centres where the Pharmaceutical Industry is concentrated so that adequate facilities may be available in the form of men and money to enable the organisers to make the arrangements for the Congress successfully. But, though Puri was neither a centre of Pharmacy Education nor Pharmaceutical Industry, it could boast of a band of very active and selfless workers who spared no pains and put in all their mite night and day and made the function a grand success.

Lastly, particular mention must be made of the financial help rendered by the State Government and the whole-hearted co-operation of the top-ranking members of the State Medical Service who were on the spot to attend to all the minute details of the whole organisational work. This is all the more praiseworthy in view of the fact that Puri was not the Headquarters of the State and it did not therefore have the consequent natural advantages.

The Congress was held in the Shri Samanta Chandra Sekhar College which was tastefully decorated in the traditional style with plantain trees bearing fruits and full cocoanuts kept on auspicious mud-pots. About 400 delegates attended the Congress from all parts of India representing the varied aspects of Pharmacy *viz.* Education, Trade, Manufacture, Inspectorate. A new innovation was made this year and the members of the Executive Council of the Indian Pharmaceutical Congress Association, the local chief Office bearers, the sectional presidents and the chief guests entered the Conference in a procession in rows of two, the Chief Guests bringing up the rear, a practice which is in vogue in the proceedings of the Indian Science Congress. The Section Presidents were seated on the dais along with the office-bearers and the three Foreign Delegates from West Germany,. France and Switzerland. The proceedings commenced on the 29th December 1961 with a Sanskrit Prayer composed for the occasion and sung by the composer himself.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Dr. S. K. Minra the Director of Health, Orissa State welcomed the gathering and referred in detail to the various public Health Schemes that have been formulated under the Five Year Plans in the State for the successful execution of which a close co-operation between the medical personnel and the personnel employed in the ancillary services like nursing, Pharmacy, etc. is of paramount importance. He pleaded for the growth of pharmaceutical industry on sound lines and called upon the pharmacists to discharge their professional service to the best of their ability.

Dr. Manmohan Das, Union Deputy Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, inaugurated the three days' Conference. He referred to the rapid and phenomenal growth of the pharmaceutical industry both in the private and public sectors and stressed upon the paramount necessity for the industry to maintain the standards so that they can gain the confidence of the physicians. He laid stress on the necessity of carrying out research in the field of drugs with a view to evolve newer and better products though he incidentally referred to the oft-reiterated high cost of modern medical treatment and pleaded for substantial reduction in the cost. The State Minister of Health, Dr. P.V. Jaganath who was the Chief Guest gave an account of the various pharmaceutical industries that are being set up and also referred to the starting of a Diploma Course in Pharmacy in the Orissa State according to the Regulations framed by the Pharmacy Council of India.

Dr. B. Mukerjee, Director of Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow, then delivered his presidential address choosing the subject of Drug Research. He dealt with the recent researches in natural products like Rawolfia and passed on to the drugs used in the chemotherapy of the diseases of the cardiovascular and CNS system and diabetis. Dealing at length on the progress made in synthetic steroidal hormones, diuretics, tranquillisers, antibiotics etc., he stressed the importance of the team work by the Chemists (Organic), Pharmacologists, Microbiologists, Chemical Engineers and Experimental Clinical-men which is an indispensable condition for the discovery of any modern new drug. He cited the example of the Central Drug Research Laboratory where such bold experiments involving the close co-opertion of the various scientific branches are being tried to provide an atmosphere of creative drug

Legislation

Ministry of Health

New Delhi the 6th January 1962

S. O. 94—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, (102 of 1956), the Central Government hereby nominates Dr. (Kumari) A. B. Marikar, M.D., D.G.O., Director of Medical Services, Madras, to be a member of the Medical Council of India vice V. R. Thayumanaswami resigned and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. F. 5—13/59-MI, dated the 9th January 1960, namely :—

In the said notification, under the heading "Nominated under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3", for the existing entry against serial No 6, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"Dr. (Kumari) A. B. Marikar, M.D., D.G.O., Director of Medical Services, Madras".

(No. F. 5-56/61-MI)

R. MURTHI, Under Secy.

The Gazette of India : Jan. 13, 1962.

(Department of Revenue)

Medicinal and Toilet Preparations

New Delhi the 13th January 1962

G. S. R. 52—In pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 60 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956, the Central Government hereby declares that the new medicinal preparation 'Raj Bindu' manufactured by M/s. Vallabh Vijay and Sons, Bombay, shall be included in the category of unrestricted preparations.

(No. 1. No. F. 45/5 (14)/61-Opium)

L. M. KAUL, Dy. Secy.

The Gazette of India : Jan. 13, 1962.

Amendment to Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules.

(G. O. Ms. No. 4506, HOME, 26th December 1961)

S. R. O. No. A-26 of 1962.

The following notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Medicinal and Toilet Preparations, dated New Delhi, the 25th November 1961 is republished .—

G. S. R. 1398—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1961.

2. In the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956, under the heading '*Non-Pharmacopoeal Preparations*' and the sub heading 'Medicated Wines' the entry '*Vincarnis*' shall be omitted.

P. T. SREEKUMARA PANIKKER,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George Gazette : Jan. 10, 1962

Revenue Department

Amendment to Madras General Sales Tax Rules

(*G. O. No. 5562, Revenue, 30th December 1961*)

S. R. O. No. A-30 of 1962.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959), the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following amendment to the Madras General Sales Tax Rules, 1959 published with Revenue Department Notification S. R. O. No. A-1941 of 1959, at pages 232-280 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 1st April 1959.

Amendment

In the said rules in Form XIX

(i) in the heading, the following shall be added at the end, namely :—

" High Court " ; and

(ii) in the security bond, after the words " Board of Revenue " where they occur, the stroke and the words " High Court " shall be inserted.

G. K. MAHADEVAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.
Fort St. George Gazette : Jan. 10, 1962.

The following Act of the Madras Legislature received the assent of the Governor on the 31st December 1961 and is hereby published for general information :—

Act No. 43 of 1961

An Act to amend the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXIII of 1958), for the purposes hereinafter appearing ,

Be it enacted in the Twelfth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. Short title and commencement—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Act, 1961.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

2. Amendment of Section 5, Madras Act XXXIII of 1958—In section 5 of the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXIII of 1958) hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)—

(i) for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

" (2) (a) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 3, any employee may be required by the employer to work on any holiday allowed under that section if the employer has, not less than twenty-four hours before such holiday,—

(i) served in the prescribed manner on the employee a notice in writing requiring him to work as aforesaid ; and

(ii) sent to the Inspector having jurisdiction over the area in which the industrial establishment is situated and displayed in the premises of the industrial establishment a copy of such notice

(b) Where an employee works on any holiday allowed under section 3, he shall, at his option, be entitled to—

(i) twice the wages ; or

(ii) wages for such day and to avail himself of a substituted holiday with wages on any other day" ;

(ii) in sub-section (3), for the proviso and the Explanation thereto, the following proviso and Explanation shall be substituted, namely :—

" Provided that no such employee shall be entitled to be paid any wages for any of the holidays allowed under section 3, other than the 26th January and the 15th August, unless he has been in the service under the employer for a total period of thirty days, within a continuous period of ninety days immediately preceding such holiday.

Explanation—For the purpose of this proviso, a weekly or any other holiday or authorised leave availed of by an employee shall be included in computing the period of thirty days mentioned therein."

Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule ".

(By order of the Governor)

K. RAJASEKHARAN,

Secretary to Government—Law Department.

Fort St. George Gazette : Jan. 10, 1962.

Amendments to Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Rules

(G. O. Ms. No. 333, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), 17th January 1962.)

S. R. O. No. A-71 of 1962.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXIII of 1958), the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following amendments to the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Rules 1959, published with the Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department Notification S.R.O. No. A-1931 of 1959, dated the 19th March 1959, at pages 219 to 224 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 1st April 1959, as subsequently amended :

Amendments

In the said rules—

(1) after rule 6, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

" 6-A. Manner of service of notice under sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 5—(1). The notice under sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 5 shall be in form V-A and the notice shall be served—

(i) by giving or tendering the said notice to the employee ; or

(ii) if the employee is not found, by leaving such notice at his last known place of abode, or by giving or tendering the same to some adult member of his family.

(2) the signature of the person to whom the notice is given or tendered together with the date on which and the hour at which it was so given or tendered shall be obtained on a duplicate copy of the notice" ; and

(2) after Form V, the following Form shall be inserted, namely :—

Form V-A

(*See rule 6-A*)

Notice to the employee under sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section (5)—Under sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXIII of 1958), the following employee is hereby required to work on...... which is a holiday allowed under section 3 of the Act. He is further required to give his option in writing whether he prefers to be paid for such holiday on which he works—

(i) twice the wages ; or

(ii) wages for such day and to avail himself of a substituted holiday with wages on any other day.

Dated at the day of 196

To

Sri (Here enter the name of the employee)
Copy to the Inspector.

"*Signature of the employer*".

(3) In rule 8, the number "6-A" shall be added between the number "6" and the word "or".

R. TIRUMALAI,
Additional Secretary to Government.
Fort St. George Gazette : Jan. 24, 1962.

Date of coming into force of Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Act.

(*G. O. Ms, No. 332, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), 17th January, 1962*).

II-1-No. 372 of 1962.

Under sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Act, 1961 (Madras Act 43 of 1961), the Governor of Madras hereby appoints the 24th day of January 1962, as the date on which the said act shall come into force.

R. TIRUMALAI,
Additional Secretary to Government.
Fort St. George Gazette : Jan. 24, 1962.

TRADE NEWS

M/s. Biddle Sawyer & Company (India) Private Ltd., Madras, one of our valued member have informed us that they can supply "CAMPHOR" on cmmercial scale. Those interested may approach the Company direct for their requirements.

Association Notes

Anti-Spurious Drugs Committee

Extract from the Minutes of the Fourth Anti-Spurious Drugs Committee Meeting held under the Chairmanship of Sri K. Srinivasan, Secretary to Government, Education and Public Health Department.

"........Sri G. K. Sanker (President, Chemists and Druggists' Association, Madras) stated that spurious drugs are usually found in general merchants' shops and that such dealers should not be given drugs licences to deal in drugs.

Sri K. Srinivasan (the Chairman) stated that it will not be possible to refuse the issue of drugs licences to these dealers as public will suffer.

Sri K. Venkatapathy Naidu (Member, C. and D. Association) suggested that Chemists and Druggists should be informed whenever spurious drugs are detected so that they will be cautious.

Dr. K. P. Sarathy stated that it will not be possible to inform all the Chemists and Druggists, whenever spurious drugs are found and that small dealers are taken to task only if they are unable to give the source of purchase and that it was found that usually drugs are purchased without bill by these dealers.

Sri K. Srinivasan suggested that the Chemists and Druggists' Association should send a circular to all the members to sell drug only against cash or credit bills.

Sri K. Venkatapathy Naidu suggested that publicity should be given whenever prosecutions are decided in cases of spurious drugs.

Sri K. Srinivasan, said that if the Secretary sends details of prosecution, he could arrange for its publication. **He also directed the Secretary to send the particulars of prosecutions to the Chemists and Druggists' Association, so that they could publish it in their magazine.**

Sri Sanker, requested that samples of spurious drugs could also be sent to them, so that they could educate the chemists.

Dr. K. P. Sarathy, Secretary, agreed to send the samples whenever available".

Import Advisory Council

The All India Federation of Chemists and Druggists, Bombay has written to say that the next meeting of the Import Advisory Council would be held in February 1962, and has also requested the Madras Chemists and Druggists' Association to send such points which the Association desires to be forwarded for consideration by the Import Advisory Council.

The points which members of the Association desire to be forwarded may please therefore be sent to the General Secretary preferably in the following form so as to reach the Office of the Association, 1, Memorial Hall Street, Madras-3, on or before the *15th February 1962 at the latest.*

Part and Serial No. of I. T. C. Schedule	Brief Description	Present policy may be indicated (if possible)	Quota percentage suggested	Any other change suggested	Reasons for the change in the policy suggested
1	2	3	4	5	6

To All Members:

G. SRIRAMULU, M.A.,
General Secretary.

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